



APPLICATION FOR LETTERS PATENT
OF THE UNITED STATES

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TITLE OF INVENTION: A Method for Overlay Metrology of Low Contrast Features

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, THE FOLLOWING IS
A SPECIFICATION OF THE AFORESAID INVENTION



A Method for Overlay Metrology of Low Contrast Features

TECHNICAL FIELD OF THE INVENTION

5 The present invention relates generally to semiconductor fabrication and, more particularly to a method for measuring alignment marks in semiconductor fabrication.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

10 The use of alignment marks to measure and control the overlay accuracy of various layers in semiconductor processing is well known. Traditionally, optical detection and measurement of the alignment marks has been employed. A top layer is aligned to underlying layers by detecting the overlay variation between an alignment feature that has previously been formed on the underlying
15 layer(s) and an alignment feature that is formed in a photoresist layer on the top layer. Oftentimes a box in a box pattern is employed, such as illustrated in Figure 1a, with one box having been formed in the underlying layer and the other box having been formed in the resist layer.

 As device geometries and features sizes decrease, alignment of the layers
20 becomes increasingly critical and tolerances become increasingly tighter. Unfortunately, as device geometries and feature sizes decrease, detection and measurement of the alignment marks becomes more difficult. One reason for this difficulty is that resist lines are transparent and have very small vertical

dimensions. Generally, if the height of features defined by the resist lines is more than one fourth of the illuminating light wavelength ($\lambda/4$) of the conventional optical methods, the features are easily visible due to destructive interference of the light between the top and bottom surface of the features. As device geometries shrink, and the height of the alignment features decreases below $\lambda/4$, visibility of the features diminishes due to loss of contrast. Thus, the alignment features cannot be effectively utilized. Furthermore, the resist features, which are typically transparent at the illuminating light source wavelengths, are particularly difficult to see on polished silicon wafers.

What is needed then is a method and apparatus for detecting and measuring alignment features that have a height less than one fourth the illuminating light source wavelength and that can be easily integrated as an adjunct method and apparatus used with conventional alignment techniques. The method must also allow visibility of resist lines on polished (i.e. highly reflective) surfaces, such as a silicon wafer or metal layers including but not limited to aluminum, copper, or tungsten.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

These and other problems are generally solved or circumvented, and technical advantages are generally achieved, by the present invention that provides for a structure having a method for overlay metrology of low contrast alignment features.

observing a flat reference surface with the wavefront sensing tool and storing the resulting signal, aligning at least a portion of the semiconductor wafer containing a first and second alignment mark with the wavefront sensing tool, and illuminating the portion of the wafer and detecting a wavefront of light reflected from the portion of the wafer and from the first and second alignment marks. The method further includes magnifying the reflected wavefront of light, generating an wavefront slope signal by observing the magnified reflected wavefront of light with the wavefront sensing tool, determining the location of the first and second alignment marks by comparing the wavefront slope signal with the reference signal, and calculating a distance between the first and second alignment marks based upon the results of the step of determining the location of the first and second alignment marks.

An advantage of the preferred embodiment of the present invention is that it can be used as an adjunct method to existing metrology techniques.

Another advantage of the preferred embodiment of the present invention is that the measurement data can be easily combined with the data of other metrology techniques.

Yet another advantage of a preferred embodiment of the present invention is that it can be easily interfaced with a computer system for viewing and analysis.

The foregoing has outlined rather broadly the features and technical advantages of the present invention in order that the detailed description of the

invention that follows may be better understood. Additional features and advantages of the invention will be described hereinafter, which form the subject of the claims of the invention. It should be appreciated by those skilled in the art that the concepts and specific embodiments disclosed may be readily utilized as
5 a basis for modifying or designing other structures or processes for carrying out the same purposes of the present invention. It should also be realized by those skilled in the art that such equivalent constructions do not depart from the spirit and scope of the invention as set forth in the appended claims.

10 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The above features of the present invention will be more clearly understood from consideration of the following descriptions in connection with accompanying drawings in which:

Figure 1a is a plan view of an alignment mark;

15 Figure 1b is a cross section of an idealized alignment mark;

Figure 1c is a cross section of a portion of an alignment mark showing non-ideal features;

Figure 2 schematically illustrates a preferred embodiment system employing features of the present invention;

20 Figure 3 schematically illustrates a wavefront sensing tool employed in the preferred embodiment system;

Figures 4a and 4b illustrate piston deviations and the wavefront distortion caused by them, respectively;

Figure 4c and 4d illustrate preferred alignment features and the wavefront distortion caused by them, respectively;

Figures 5a and 5b schematically illustrate detection of a reference surface and of an alignment mark, respectively;

- 5 Figure 6 illustrates another preferred embodiment system employing features of the present invention; and

Figure 7 illustrates an exemplary display showing a composite image from two alignment feature sensing tools.

10 Corresponding numerals and symbols in the different figures refer to corresponding parts unless otherwise indicated. The figures are drawn to clearly illustrate the relevant aspects of the preferred embodiments, and are not necessarily drawn to scale.

15 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The making and use of the presently preferred embodiment is discussed in detail below. It should be appreciated, however, that the present invention provides many applicable inventive concepts that can be embodied in a wide
20 variety of specific contexts. The specific embodiments discussed are merely illustrative of specific ways to make and use the invention, and do not limit the scope of the invention.

are small relative to the light source. The problem is particularly pronounced when the feature height or depth falls in a range of less than about one fourth of the wavelength of the illuminating light source.

Figure 2 illustrates a first preferred embodiment system 1 for detecting and measuring alignment marks 12, 14 located on a wafer 5. The system includes an illumination source 2 that illuminates wafer 5 (or portions thereof, including the portions containing alignment features 12, 14) with a light beam 4. The wafer 5 is preferably mounted on a stage 7 that allows for relative movement between the wafer 5 and a wavefront sensing tool 8 in order to scan across the wafer surface. The stage 7 operates under the control of motors and control logic 9. In other embodiments, wafer 5 may be held stationary and wavefront sensing tool 8 is operated to move relative to the wafer in order to perform the scan. In still other embodiments, light from illumination source 2 can be directed through the use of alignment mirrors and focusing optics to scan across different regions of a stationary wafer. Illumination source 2 can be any appropriate light source of strength. Typical illumination sources currently used in semiconductor manufacturing include a number of incoherent (incandescent and discharge lamps) and coherent (lasers) sources in the 157 nm to 800 nm wavelength range – although the scope of this invention is not limited to any particular type of illumination source. The light beam reflects off of the surface 13 of the wafer and alignment features 12, 14 and impinges upon alignment mirror 6, where the light beam is aligned to the input of wavefront sensing tool 8. One skilled in the art will recognize that various optical components of the system 1, such as focusing

The magnified light beam 4 passes through lens 19 and impinges upon lenslet array 20. Array 20 operates to split light beam 4 into a series of light rays 21 that are spot focused on sensor array 22. In other words, sensor array 22 is in the focal plane of lenslet array 20 and hence the light rays 21 reach sensor array 22 as an array of tightly focused spots of light 23. In the preferred embodiments, sensor array is a charge coupled device (CCD) array, although other alternative arrays such as CMOS photosensors, photodiodes, photographic film, and the like could be employed. Likewise, lenslet array could alternatively be replaced with an aperture array or the like. The resolution of a typical lenslet array 20 is about 100 to 200 microns. In other words, the array 20 can only resolve vertical deviations between features that are no less than 100 to 200 microns spaced apart. Lens 19 allows for greater sensitivity by magnifying a portion of the surface being analyzed – thus the lenslet array is provided a magnified image upon which to resolve.

In operation, a reference surface such as a (near) perfectly flat surface is scanned by wavefront sensing tool 8 and the location of the spots 23 measured. This provides a reference measurement. Next, the surface to be measured for alignment is scanned and the location of the spots 23 once again measured. By detecting the deviations in the spot locations the distortion of the wavefront for light beam 4 can be detected. Because this distortion is a direct result of deviations in the surface, the surface features can be readily detected and their size and relative location can be measured.

Note that wavefront sensing tools operate by detecting the slope in the distortion to the light beam wavefront. Surface features that have a very steep or no slope, such as perfectly vertical sidewalls cannot be detected using conventional wavefront sensing tools. Figure 4a illustrates two such features 26 and 28, commonly referred to as piston deviations. Piston deviation feature 26 is a depression within surface 13 of exemplary wafer 5 and piston deviation feature 28 is raised above the surface 13. Note that sidewalls 27 of feature 26 are essentially vertical and the sidewalls 29 of feature 28 are likewise essentially vertical. Figure 4b schematically illustrates the distortion that would be imparted onto a light beam wavefront 30 after reflecting off the surface 13 and features 26, 28 of Figure 4a. Figure 4b illustrates two phenomena that are relevant to understanding the invention. First, note that the wavefront distortion 30 has a feature 126 corresponding to the surface feature 26 and a feature 128 corresponding to the surface feature 28. These features (which are simply distortions in the wavefront of light beam 4) have essentially zero slope at their edges. As discussed above, because wavefront sensing tools detect variations in the slope of the incoming light beam wavefront, such features would be very difficult if not impossible to detect.

The second phenomenon illustrated by wavefront 30 is that feature 126 has twice the amplitude of the actual surface feature 26 that was detected and feature 128 has twice the amplitude of the actual surface feature 28 that was detected. This phenomenon is explained with reference to Figures 5a and 5b. Figure 5a schematically illustrates a light beam impinging upon a flat surface 13

38. Note also that, as above, the amplitude of the distortion features 136, 138 is twice that of the measured surface features 36, 38, respectively. By scanning the wafer relative the wavefront sensing tool, the location of surface features 36, 38, and the like, can be detected and the alignment between them can be readily
5 determined.

Figure 6 illustrates another preferred embodiment system for detecting alignment between alignment features located on different layers of a semiconductor device. Figure 6 will be described with reference to the alignment features 12, 14 illustrated in Figure 1a. In this embodiment it is assumed,
10 however, that one of the alignment features – say features 14 – can be detected using conventional optical alignment tools such as a high powered microscope. In Figure 6, such a conventional optical alignment feature detection system is schematically illustrated as 50. Also shown in Figure 6 is a wavefront sensing tool 8, such as described above. Tool 8 is employed to detect other features,
15 such as features 12 that cannot be detected using conventional optical tool 50. Examples of such tools could include atomic force microscopes (AFMs) and scanning electron microscopes (SEMs). Light beam 4 is shown as reflecting off of wafer five (including top surface 13 and features 12, 14, although not shown in Figure 6 for clarity) as in the above-described embodiments. In this preferred
20 embodiment, however, light beam 4 is split by beam splitter 52, with a portion of light beam 4 being deflected to wavefront sensing tool 8 and a portion of light beam 4 passing on to optical tool 50. Beam splitter 52 can be any well-known beam splitter device.

Wavefront sensing tool 8 will receive the incoming light beam 4, including the wavefront distortions discussed above and will compare the received array of light spots 23 to an array for a reference surface, all as described in greater detail above. In some embodiments, wavefront sensing tool 8 will convert the detected variations in the light spots into an electrical signal or even into an image signal, which signal is then passed to computer 54. In other embodiments, wavefront sensing tool merely detects that deviations in the light spots 23 and passes that information to computer 54, where the information is converted into image data.

Optical tool 50 also receives light beam 4. Tool 50 typically includes a photosensor array wherein the incoming light is detected and converted into an electrical signal. Typically, the electrical signal is converted into an image by optical tool 50, which is image is then passed to computer 54. In some embodiments, optical tool 50 merely passes the electrical signal to computer 52 and the conversion into an image occurs in the computer. Computer 54 takes the image information from wavefront sensing tool 8 and from optical tool 50 and overlays the two images. Because both tools 8 and 50 operated upon the same incoming light beam, the two images will be aligned. By overlaying the two images – with the image from wavefront sensing tool showing the location of alignment features 12 and the image from optical tool 50 showing the location of alignment features 14 – the overlay alignment between the features can be detected and measured. Figure 7 shows an exemplary composite image 56 showing features 112 that were detected by wavefront sensing tool 12 overlaid with features 114 that were detected by optical tool 50.

In the above-described embodiment, wavefront sensing tool 8 and optical tool 50 detect the alignment features simultaneously, using the same light beam as split by beam splitter 52. Beam splitter 52 can be removed, however, in other embodiments, provided that some way of aligning the image data from the two tools is available. For instance, both optical tool 50 and wavefront sensing tool 8 might be able to detect some other feature located on wafer 13. Upon receiving image data from optical tool 50 and from wavefront sensing tool 8, computer 54 could align the images by aligning the feature that is common to both images. This type of image detection and alignment is well known in the art. One example of such a feature might be alignment features 14. These features are typically optically detectable by optical tool 50 and, because the features 14 typically also create a depression in the top surface of the wafer (see Figure 1a), they are detectable by wavefront sensing tool 8. As such, computer 52 could align image data from optical tool 50 and wavefront sensing tool 8 by aligning features 14 common to both images. In yet other embodiments, some other surface feature tool, such as an atomic force microscope, could be substituted in place of optical tool 50.

Although the present invention and its advantages have been described in detail, it should be understood that various changes, substitutions and alterations can be made herein without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims. Moreover, the scope of the present application is not intended to be limited to the particular embodiments of the process, manufacture, composition of matter, means, methods and steps

described in the specification. As one of ordinary skill in the art will readily appreciate from the disclosure of the present invention, processes, manufacture, compositions of matter, means, methods, or steps, presently existing or later to be developed, that perform substantially the same function or achieve substantially the same result as the corresponding embodiments described herein may be utilized according to the present invention. As just one example, the advantageous features of the present invention could be obtained in some embodiments through the use of an atomic force microscope as one of the alignment detection tools. Accordingly, the appended claims are intended to include within their scope such processes, manufacture, compositions of matter, means, methods, or steps.